IN SENATE. Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, appeared in his seat to-day

RESIGNATION OF HON. W. R. KING. The following letter was received from the Hon, W King, and read by the Secretary :

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 20, 1852. SENATORS: The feeble state of my health renders me un ble to discharge the duties of President pro tem. Accept, I beg you, my resignation of the hotorable position in wh you have with so much unanimity placed me.

In taking leave of you, Senators, permit me to express my grateful acknowledgments for your uniform personal kindness, and the generous support you have never falled to give me in my efforts to preserve order and enforce the parliamen tary law. May a merciful Providence preserve to each of you the greatest of all earthly blessings, health.

With the highest respect and esteem, I am your ob-

WM. R. KING. servant. Mr. BUTLER presented the credentials of the Hon WM. P. DESAUSURE, elected a Senator by the Legisla-ture of South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by

the resignation of R. Barnwell Rhett.

The credentials having been read, Mr. B. introdu The credentals having been read, Mr. B. introduced a resolution to the effect that the oath prescribed by law should be administered by the Hon. JOHN DAVIS; which having been agreed to, the oath was administered, and Mr. DESAUSSURE took his seat.

Mr. BRIGHT submitted the following resolution, which was considered and unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON be appointe

Resolved, That the Hon. DAVID R. ATCHISON be appointed President of the Senate pro tem.

Mr. ATCHISON took the chair, and returned his thanks in a neat and appropriate manner for the honor a second time conferred on him, expressing at the same time the regret (which he felt assured was shared in common with the whole Senate) at the cause that induced the necessity of the election of a presiding officer. He did not expect to discharge the duties of the chair with the same eminent ability as his predecessor, or with so much satisfaction to the body, but he could pledge himself to discharge the duties to the best of his ability, and with strict impartiality.

An order was then made that the Secretary acquaint the President of the United States and notify the House of Representatives of the appointment of Mr. Atchison as President of the Senate.

The following resolutions were then submitted by Mr IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. W. R. King for the ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate

pro tem.

Resolved, That the Senate regret the indisposition of the Hon. W. R. King, which has occasioned the resignation.

ASBURY DICKINS,

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The following memorials and petitions were presented and appropriately referred: By Mr. DAVIS: From a committee of the Boston Marine Society, asking a repeal of the laws requiring American seamen to have protections, and suggesting that a law be passed compelling all registered vessels of the United States to take one young man for every 200 tons of register, and the establishment of naval schools for the preparation of youth for the mercantile marine.

By Mr. MORTON: From citizens of the State of Florida.

rida, asking that the practice of employing chapla the army and navy and in Congress be abolished.

EXTENSION OF BOUNTY LAND LAWS.

Mr. BRODHEAD introduced a bill extending the provisions of the several laws granting bounty land to the officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE DISPUTED SEAT.

The question pending being the amendment of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to strike out all after the word resolved in Mr. Gwin's resolution, as modified by Mr. Mason, and to insert:

"That the Hon. ARCHIBALD DIXON was duly elected by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky to fill the vacancy in the Senate occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. HENRY CLAY, and is entitled to a seat therein.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays on Mr.

Butler, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Dodge of Iowa, Firh, Geyer, Hale, Jones of Tennessee, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham, and Wade—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Cass,

serting in lieu thereof a provision instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the necessity and propriety of giving the district courts of the United States full power at law and in equity to hear and determine all claims against the Federal Government. This (he said) would obviate the necessity of claimants coming to the city of Washington to obtain their claims, and would give the people justice at their own doors.

Mr. SACKETT stated his objections to the resolution stating that he did not believe it would facilitate the pas-

stating that he did not believe it would facilitate the pas-sage of any claim through the House.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, said that, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, those who urged claims against the Government abandoned them in utter hopelessness of ever obtaining them. He earnestly advocated the rights of private claimants, and strongly urged the adoption of the resolution. In conclusion, he demanded the previous

The previous question was seconded, and under its operation the amendment of Mr. Freeman was rejected; Ayes

os, noes 73.

Mr. STUART moved to lay the resolution on the table which motion was not agreed to: Yeas 77, nays 90.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolution, and it was decided in the negative by the follow

solution, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs, Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis Allen, William Appleton, Ashe, Barrere, Bennett, Bibighams, Brägg, Brenton, Albert G. Brown, Busby, E. C. Cabell, Caldwell, Lewis D. Campbell, Thompson Campbell, Caskie, Chapman, Chastain, Clemens, Cobb, Conger, Cullom, Darby, George T. Davis, Dockery, Duncan, Dunham, Faulkner, Fieklin, Henry M. Fuiller, Gaylord, Gray, Isham G. Harris, S. W. Harris, Hillyer, Hunter, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Robert W. Johnson, Daniel T. Jones, G. W. Jones, Landry, McCorkle, Mende, Molony, John Moore, Nabers, Orr, S. W. Parker, Penn, Polk, Porter, Preston, Reed, Robbins, Robinson, Scudder, Smart, Smith, Snow, F. P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, A. H. Stephens, St. Martin, Taylor, Venable, Ward, Washburn, Watkins, Wilcox, Williams, and Woodward—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Averett, T. H. Bayly, Beale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Bayd, Buell, Burrows, Cartter, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Clingman, Curtis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Eastman, Edmundson, Florence, Floyd, Freeman, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Gamble, Giddings, Gilmore, Goodenow, Goodrich, Gorman, Grow, Harper, Hart, Hascall, Hebard, Henn, Hibbard, Holladay, Horsford, Houston, John W. Howe, Thomas M. Howe, Ingersoll, Andrew Johnson, James Johnson, John Johnson, J. Glancy Jones, George G. King, Preston King, Kurtz, Letcher, McDonald, McMullen, Meacham, Millson, Morehead, Morrison, Murphy, Murray, Newton, Outlaw, Andrew Parker, Peaslee, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, Price, Riddle, Robie, Ross, Sackett, Savage, Schermerhorn, Schoonmaker, David L. Scymour, Origen S. Seymour, Skelton, Stanly, Benjamin Stanton, A. P. Stephens, Sweetser, Thurston, Townshend, Walbridge, Wallace, Welch, Wells, and Wildrick—Sy.

On metion of Mr. POLK a committee of conference was

On motion of Mr. POLK, a committee of conference w ppointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses or ae bill for the relief of Mrs. Worth, widow of the late Major General Worth.

Major General Worth.

On motion of Mr. EWING, it was—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a resolution providin for an amendment of the Constitution in such a manner as a authorize Congress to require that the electors for the Presidency and Vice Presidency (except the two Senatorial electors) shall be chosen in each State by separate districts in stead of by the vote of the whole State.

Adjourned

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1852.

IN SENATE.

Mr. BROOKE introduced a bill to repeal all laws no in force imposing duty on railroad iron; which was refe red to the Committee on Finance.

BREVET LIEUTENANT GENERAL. The Senate then resumed the joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the title of lieutenant general by brevet for eminent services:

CLAY, and is entitled to a seat therein.

Mr. DOUGLAS addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the claims of Mr. Dixon to the seat.

Mr. CASS followed on the same side.

Mr. RUSK sustained the validity of the credentials of Mr. Dixon. It was enough for him to know the wishes of the State of Kentucky, and he would not attempt to defeat them on a mere quibble.

Mr. SEWARD addressed the Senate at length in favor of Mr. Dixon being entitled to his seat

Messars. MASON and BAYARD spoke briefly in favor of Mr. Dixon being entitled to his seat

Mr. BORLAND moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow, which was decided in the negative, as was a motion to adjourn made that mark of distinction, as a matter of justice to Gen. Scott, who was the only officer in the army on whom neither additional rank nor additional pay had been given, while subordinates who had served under him had in some instances received two or three brevets, some of whom had the pay to which their brevet rank entitled them. He who had guided the army to the achievement

TRAS—Merse. Adam. Adam. Adam. Adam. Adam. Trans. Trans. Trans. Concept. Googer, Davis, Dewon. Dodge of Cons., Pich. Geyer, Haid, Joses of Tennesses. Miller, Morton, Pearse., Raik, Beward, Smith, Spraases, Sammer, Under-Cacheart, DeSaussure, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Downs, Pearse, Raik, Beward, Smith, Spraases, Swamer, Under-Lio On metian, the Senate adjourned.

On metian, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, in pursuance of notice, in the service of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of the Control of Additional Properties of the Control of Protes claimants. I rehalt be the drift of the subset countities of the Rose, when the properties of the Properties of the Control of Protes of Control of Additional Properties of the Control of Protes of Protes of Control of Protes of Control of Protes of Control of Protes of Control of Protes of Pro

consideration, and was of the opinion that the interests of the Government and the rights of claimants would be better protected by the proposed amendment than under the present system.

Mr. CLEVELAND believed that all would agree that some better mode than the one they now had should be devised for the purpose of doing justice to claimants; but he did not think that the proposition now pending would accomplish the object in view. He stated at length had accomplish the object in view. He stated at length had accomplish the object in view. He stated at length had attending to private business.

Mr. STUART opposed the resolution, believing that its practical effect would be to submit the entire system of paying private claims to fifteen gentlemen, without appeal.

Mr. CASS next addressed the Senate. When (said he) this subject was before us some months since, I had in superable objections, and so expressed myself, to the form in which it was presented. The bill, as originally introduced, created the brevet grade of lleutenant general, and rendered it a permanent part of our military establishment. I was utterly opposed to such an arrangement, and desired the office to be a temporary one, to be limited to the occasion which seemed to render it proper. I proposed an amendment which had in view this object. The bill now before us, introduced by the honorable Senater from Alabama, (Mr. CLEMENS,) embraces the principal objections, and so expressed myself, to the form in which it was presented. The bill, as originally introduced, created the brevet grade of lleutenant general, and rendered it a permanent part of our military establishment. I was utterly opposed to such an arrangement, and desired the office to be a temporary one, to be limited to the occasion which seemed to render it proper. I proposed an amendment which had in view this object. The bill now before us, introduced by the honorable Senater from Alabama, (Mr. CLEMENS,) embraces the principal of the object of the proposition is well understood. The bill n

been urged against it was that it would make anomaibus by the Senate and by the country, and I shall confine shill of all claims which might come before Congress. Now, no remedy could be suggested to which there might not be serious objections proposed, and the question was not be serious objections proposed, and the question was would this proposition relieve claimants from the difficulties under which they now labored? Believing it would, he would give his vote for the resolution. How all the sunder which they now habored? Believing it would, he would give his vote for the resolution would not be serious on sto prescribe a time at which the committee should report.

Mr. WASHBURN also submitted a few remarks in favor of the resolution, though he thought is should be amended to so so to prescribe a time at which the committee should report.

Mr. STANLY hoped that the resolution would not be conferred and the vertical that the sould report.

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Mr. STANLY hoped that the resolution would not be conferred when a manage them selves.

Mr. STANLY hoped that the resolution would not be conferred upon upon Gen. Soct, and we know by the cloud that rested the conficulties of the appointing power to fill it upon it is one of the proposed of the presence of the country.

Mr. STANLY hoped that the resolution would not be conferred upon gen. Soct, and we know by the cloud that rested the all the would report to the provision instruction of the tariff, on or before the first Monday of the provision instruction of the tariff on or before the first Monday of the provision instruction of the tariff on or before the first Monday of the provision instruction of the tariff on or before the first Monday of the subject of the special order for that day, if would interest the body of the provision instruction of the tariff on or before the first Monday of the tariff on or before the first Monday of the

receiving them, and who have gained their title to them by the toils, and trials, and exposures, and sufferings of a perilous profession, but they become an encouragement, an incentive to others to follow in the same career, and hope for the same distinctions. A character of high and jealous honor is essential to the efficiency of any military establishment. It is not a cold performance of duty which can raise it to a proper standard, but there must be an esprit du corps, a spirit of emulation, a striving with one another, generous indeed, but active find ceaseless wherever there are duties to be fulfilled, or honor to be acquired, whether in the fortress, in the camp, or on the acquired, whether in the fortress, in the camp, or on the

And I think I understand the feelings of the American army, and I can say, with a perfect conviction of the truth, that I no not believe there is another military escharacteristics of honor, patriotism, discipline, and valor. And I have heard with great pleasure the just and eloquent remarks of the Senater from Illinois (Mr. Shields) upon this branch of the subject, and indeed upon the whole question. The army has always done its duty to the country, and often under circumstances of the greatest difficulty and danger, and I hope the country will always be disposed to deal with it in a spirit of justice and kindness.

kindness.

The granting of additional brevet rank for gallant services on the battle-field may be considered now as part of our national policy, sanctioned by practice and the approbation of the country. As to titles, such as are granted elsewhere, thank God we have none to bestow; and I trust I shall never live to see the day when any pecuniary rewards will be conferred upon military men, except pe sions for injuries actually sustained in the line of th duty, agreeably to our present system. An additional bre vet grade is the true official reward which our service vet grade is the true official reward which our service offers, and it well becomes the nature of our institutions.

The campaigns in Mexico were fertile in glorious results, and all who contributed to them, by distinguished personal exertions, received the acknowledgment of their good conduct by brevet promotions, and in many instances by more than one, where more than one chance of distinction presented itself, and was seized in the proper spirit; he, who planned and conducted one of those perilous inroads into the heart of the enemy's country is the only living officer of the army excluded from this distribution of rewards so gratifying to the just pride of a soldier. And why is this? Not because his eminent merits were not felt and acknowledged, for no such injustice found place in the hearts of the people, but because he won, almost forty years ago, in other fields, but with equal gallantry, the highest grade known to our system. And though he had other services to render, we had no other rewards to offer, in the line of his duty, without some new legislative provision. The gradations in our military establishment rise from second or third lieutenants, formerly ensigns, and I do not know why the designation was changed to first lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenants, captains, height and recovered and these contents is required. first lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, colonels, brigadier-generals, and major-generals, and there we have always stopped, with the exception of the office of commander-in-chief, during the revolutionary war, and of the arrangement for the return of Gen. Washington to the military service of the country, during our difficultie with France, when the position of commander of the army, commissioned as a lieutenant-general was conferred upon him, but was afterwards changed to that of general of the armies of the United States.

I allude to this merely as an interesting incident in our militians history.

I allude to this merely as an interesting incident in our military history, and not as a precedent for our action, now or hereafter; for Washingtonstood alone in character and services, and in the hearts of his countrymen, and in my opinion, in the annals of the world; and as his career was without example, so the personal distinctions attached to him should remain his own, furnishing no precedent for future application.

And it is in this spirit of jealous reverence for the name and the fame of Washington that I shall ask my friend.

And it is in this spirit of jealous reverence for the name and the fame of Washington that I shall ask my friend from Alabama (Mr. CLEMENS) to consent to the change of a word in his amendatory resolution by substituting the words created or established for revieed, so that this grade may now be introduced without reference to any previous proceedings. The mantle of Washington fell on no man; and I have an insuperable objection to assure any one with his honors by reviving them for another. And, besides, the proposition may raise a question we had better avoid, when we can avoid it so easily and so properly. The office of licutenant general was never directly introduced into our service. The office created was that of "commander of the army," "to be commissioned as lieutenant general," and who was "authorized to command the armies of the United States." Here it will be provided for, but that the designation is to be given to a high officer, charged with the command of all our military high officer, charged with the command of all our military force. A question arose respecting the constitutionality of this arrangement, because it seemed to interfere with the constitutional right of the President to "be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States," &c. And therefore, at a subsequent session of Congress, this arrangement was repealed, and provision was made for the appointment of a "general of the armies of the United States." I desire to leave sacred and untouched an office expressly greated for Washington and

of the United States." I desire to leave sacred and untouched an office expressly created for Washington, and also to avoid any constitutional question upon this subject.

To render the proposed measure obnexious, the grade of lieutenant general has been charged with being aristocratic and unsuited to the nature of our institutions. It is rather difficult to treat so absurd an objection seriously. What makes it aristocratic? Not the name, for we have major generals with higher sounding titles, though with less rank, and we have captain-generals in the States, and I believe, also, lieutenant-generals in some of them. Where we shall stop in military grades is a mere question of expediency, depending on existing circumstances, and Where we shall stop in military grades is a mere question of expediency, depending on existing circumstances, and on the extent of our establishment. At one time, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, it was proposed, I believe, by Gen. Dearborn, then Secretary of War, to have no higher officer than a colonel; and for many years, from the death of Gen. Wayne, indeed, until the war of 1812, with the exception of the increased establishment arising out of the French difficulties, to which I have already referred, we had none higher than a brigadier-general, which was the rank of Gen. Wilkinson, who commanded the army for many years. There is nothing more aristocratic in one military grade than in another. Experience has shown that these gradations are essential to efficient service, and where they shall stop is, as I have said, a mere question of legislative discretion. We do not now need the permanent position of lieutenant-general in our army, nor do I foresee when we shall. And this conviction was the cause of the objection I first took to this measure.

took to this measure.

I advert to the general considerations I have just preented not at all as reasons for the creation of the grade sented not at all as reasons for the creation of the grade, but to repei the charge of its aristocratic character, so well calculated to excite prejudices against it. My reason for its creation is that it will enable the proper authority to render an appropriate testimonial to the services of Gen. Scott, in the same manner as it has been rendered to every officer in the army he led to battle and to victory who was entitled to the distinction. It is not necessary to review the life of Gen. Scott that his countrymen may be able to appreciate what he has done for their interest and their honor. Almost half a century has elapsed since his name and his deeds were household words, familiar to the American people through the whole extent of the republic.

words, familiar to the American people through the whole extent of the republic.

But his campaign in Mexico was the crowning act of his military life, and it will ever fill one of the brightest pages of our history. I desire, however, to do justice to Gen. Scott, but no injustice to his colaborers in that great work by a spirit of partisanship, to which we are ever prone, and which would leave to his countrymen but little concern in many glorious victories, but to admire their splendor and his achievements. There is honor enough for all, for the living and the dead, and let us render it to all; to each, indeed, as he merits it. Nothing is gained for the cause of patriotism or of truth by those invidious encomiums, which, while they elevate one, depress many by the contrast they exhibit. Gen. Scott led to Mexico an American army, composed of volunteers and regular troops, equal to those to be found in any other service, be it where it may, in physical power, in bonor, in valor, in patriotism, and in intelligence. The progress of that troops, equal to those to be found in any other service, be it where it may, in physical power, in honor, in valor, in patriotism, and in intelligence. The progress of that army is almost without a parallel in ancient or modern warfare, by the disparity of force it encountered and overcome, by the celerity of its movements, and by the uniform success of its operations, under circumstances of great trial and difficulty, in the midst of a hostile people, and cut off from their own country, self-dependant and self-sustained. Armies were dispersed or overthrown before our gallant countrymen; fortresses fell at their approach or attack, and the capture of the capital terminated the campaign, and in fact placed the nation at our mercy. One incident which marked these splendid efforts gives them a deep interest and a romantic character, which we may seek in vain in the records of national contests. For many days our adventurous army was lost to their countrymen and to the world. Kelying upon the gallantry and superiority of his troops, the general adopted the hardy measure—wise,

and we saw our fing upon the towers of Mexico, and the campaign brought to a glorious conclusion.

In these operations, so gratifying to our pride and so honorable to our character, Gen. Scott was the leader, the commander, responsible to his country for their projection and their execution. And well did he fulfil the task assigned to him. Bold and active in his movements, task assigned to him. Bold and active in his movements, fertile in resource, and prompt in seizing every advantage of the errors of his enemy, he displayed traits of generalship which have commanded the respect of the world, and have placed him among the great captains of the age. And these brilliant achievements have not only conferred imperishable honer upon our name, but they have added to our moral strength and standing among the nations of the earth by the display of noble qualities which prove that an American army is as able as it is willing to stand between their country and her foes, and to defend her rights and her interests in any extremity of difficulty and danger.

For his share in these splendid feats I am willing to make provision for conferring upon Gen. Scott this mark

make provision for conferring upon Gen. Scott this mark of public approbation, and I think he well merits it. The debate was continued by Messrs. BORLAND, CHASE, HALE, CLEMENS, ADAMS, CHARLTON, PRATT, and others, when
Mr. SHIELDS moved to amend the resolution by

striking out the word "revive" and insert the word "cre

striking out the word "revive" and insert the word "create;" which motion was agreed to.

And the question having been taken on the resolution as amended, it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clemens, Cooper, Davis, DeSaussure, Dixon, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Lowa, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, James, Jones of Teanessee, Mason, Miller, Morton, Pierce, Pratt, Rush, Sewart, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and Wade—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bradbury, Bright, Cathcart, Chase, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Norris, Sumner, Touccy, and Walker—12.

The hill to pravide for the newment of such creditors.

The bill to provide for the payment of such creditors of The bill to provide for the payment of such creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of 9th September, 1850, was read, and, on motion by Mr. PEARCE, the further consideration was postponed to Thursday, the 6th January, and made the special order for that day.

The Senate then held a brief Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On metion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went int On metion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. STUART, of Michigan, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's message, the question being on the resolutions proposing to refer the various subjects embraced therein to appropriate committees, and the amendment offered thereto by Mr. CLINGMAN, proposing to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report, on or before the first day of January next, a bill to admit railroad ron free of duty.

railroad ron free of duty.

Mr. TIOMAS M. HOWE moved to amend the amend ment by adding thereto a proviso that this act shall not continue in force after the 30th day of June, 1854. Mr. H said that he offered this amendment to limit, in

the even of its passage, the operation of the bill proposed by the gentleman from North Carolina, thereby indicating he opposition to it. He was opposed to it as measure fraught with the most serious consequences to the State which he had the honor in part to represent the State which he had the honor in part to represent. Pennsyl ania was largely engaged in manufacturing generally, but her chief and most important manufacturing interest was that of iron. This interest was coeval with the Government itself, and had had a steady increase under the ostering legislation of the country, until in a measure arrested by the radical change of policy which characterized the legislation of 1846.

Mr. CARTTER cordially congratulated the country, and more especially his constituents, upon the fall in the price of iron, and he thanked God that this had occurred. He was in favor of the measure he submitted the other

He was in favor of the measure he submitted the other day, proposing free trade and direct taxation. Let Ame-rican genius and the advantages of a home market constitute the tariff of protection; and if there was not enough genius, energy, industry, and economy in the American character (and that character was proverbial

selves, they should let them alone.

The amendment of Mr. Hows was then rejected: Ayes

44, noes not counted.

Mr. IONES, of Tennassee, moved to smend the amendment so as to repeal the duties on all iron.

He said that if that portion of iron which entered into the construction of railroads was to come into the country free of duty, that that part of it which was used by the great body of the American people, and which entered into the construction of agricultural and mechanical implements, should also be allowed to come in free. They pecial favorites of the Government, for they were now almost controlling it. He was for the least possible rate of duties, and should be willing to annihilate the burden now imposed upon the commerce of the country. Let property support the Government, and let trade be free. But, as much as he desired a reduction of the tariff, he was not disposed at this time to interfere with the subject. He desired it to come up, as it must, at the next Congress, when they should have a President favorable to a reduction of the tariff system, and when they would have a legislative body in favor of a reduction of duties to the lowest possible point at which a requisite amount of respectively. seen that the naked grade of lieutenant general is not | pecial favorities of the Government, for they were now al-

to the lowest possible point at which a requisite amount of revenue could be raised. He hoped that the whole of revenue could be raised. He hoped that the whole subject of the tariff at this session would be passed over, until the friends of that system which the country had declared in favor of would be in a majority not only in Congress but with regard to the administration of the Ex-Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, thought that the adoption of the proposition of the gentleman from North Caro-lina, to admit railroad iron free of duty, would not only be one of grossest injustice to those citizens who had in-vested their money in this branch of industry, but would

be highly injurious to the Government itself. As had been stated by his colleague, under the tariff of 1842 a large amount of capital was invested in Pennsylvania in the manufacture of railroad iron. The people of that the manufacture of railroad iron. The people of that State, in pursuance of what they supposed to be the established policy of the Government, upon the faith and with the guaranty of the Government, had invested their money in this branch of manufactures, and the adoption of the proposition of the gentlemen from North Carolina would have a ruinous effect upon the interests of his State.

The amendment of Mr. Jones was then adopted.

Mr. FREEMAN moved to amend the amendment of Mr.

CLINGMAN so as to reduce the duties upon railroad from one per cent., and argued that such a reduction would benefit the whole country.

Mr. FULLER contended that nothing would be gained

Mr. FULLER contended that nothing would be gained by repealing the duties on railroad iron. The demand was now greater than the supply, and, if the duty should be repealed, the thirty per cent., which this year amounted to two and a half millions, and which had gone into the Treasury, instead of going into the Treasury would go into the pockets of British ironmasters.

Mr. GROW urged that to repeal the duty on railroad iron would be to strike a most deadly and fatal blow at the iron manufactures of the country, which had grown up under the faith of the Government.

the fron manufactures of the country, which had grown up under the faith of the Government.

The amendment of Mr. Frrenan was then rejected.

Mr. FREEMAN moved to reduce the duty on railroad iron two per cent. He said that a reduction of duty would increase the building of railroads, and thus enhance the property of farmers and afford them easier access to a market.

market.

Mr. CHANDLER said that as this measure had been presented as a Democratic one, he would appeal to the Democratic sympathies of the committee, and he thought he might appeal to Democratic practice. If he remembered aright, in 1842 the great father of free trade, Mr. Walker, was himself an eloquent advocate of a duty of twenty-five dollars per ton upon railroad iron, and in 1846 refused to accede to the wish of certain ultra gentlemen to take off the duty. The farmers whom he had the honor to represent were anxious that the duties upon railroad iron should be retained; the owners of railroads in Pennsylvania, those who had spent their money for their donstruction, and who were perhaps in part owners of iron beds and coal mines, all of which needed the protection of this duty, asked also that they might receive the same share of protection which other portions of the community were receiving.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Freeman, and it was rejected.

Mr. MEACHAM moved to amend the amendment of Mr. CLINGMAN so as to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the duties which have been paid upon railroad iron since the 1st of December, 1846.

Mr. M. said that as this had been proclaimed upon all sides as a Democratic measure, he assumed that, according to Democratic dectrine, justice and equality should be done all. This being true, he assumed that it was their duty not only to admit railroad iron free hereafter, but to make free that which had already been admitted under a heavy duty, and his amendment was intended to accomplish this object.

Mr. CLINGMAN opposed the amendment of the gentleman from Varmont. Mr. CHANDLER said that as this measure had bee

Mr. CLINGMAN opposed the amendment of the gentlenen from Vermont. When the taxes on railroad iron

was certainly a political movement upon the chess-board.

If those gentlemen came forward and admitted that their
whole pericy in relation to the tariff was erroneous, and whole pelicy in relation to the tariff was erroneous, and that it was their purpose to reverse that policy, and confessed before the country their political errors, they would at least address themselves to the consideration of the House and country for their candor. But this was not the case. They stilledhered to the protective policy in all their arguments. The believed that the object of the whole movement was to get a protective tariff under the pretence of free trade.

Mr. TAYLOR moved a substitute in lieu of the one proposed by Mr. Washburn, to the effect that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of substituting specific for ad valorem duties whenever it may be practicable, or a home valuation instead of the present mode of ascertaining the rate of duties imposed by the tariff of 1846, in accordance with the recommendation of President Fillmore in his last annual message.

Mr. T. said that he should not trouble the committee with any remarks upon this subject, but that he differed with any remarks upon this subject, but that he differed with any remarks upon this subject, but that he differed materially from the opinions expressed by some of his

with any remarks upon this subject, but that he differed materially from the opinions expressed by some of his friends on both sides of the committee in relation to what friends on both sides of the committee in relation to what might be the great danger to arise from the vast surplus in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of last July. He thought that if the Government would pay its honest debts and provide for the just claimants who had been knocking at the doors of the Treasury for the last fifty years the country would have no surplus. We were in debt sixty or eighty millions of dollars. Now, if a man was in debt sixty or eighty thousand dollars, and happened to have fifteen thousand dollars in hand, had he a surplus? Certainly not. On the same principle, the Government had no surplus, none but what they might properly apply to the payment of the honest debts of the Government. They could apply a part of the supposed properly apply to the payment of the honest debts of the Government. They could apply a part of the supposed surplus so as to pay off a portion of the public debt; they could provide for the French indemnity five millions—a claim which was justly due in the opinion of one branch of the Government, and which had been pending for nearly fifty years—one which was once provided for by Congress, but which was vetoed by Mr. Polk, upon grounds which he (Mr. T.) never could sanction.

The President in his message to the last session of Congress made certain recommendations in relation to the tariff, not that he expected a Democratic House of Representatives would adopt what was called the Whig policy of discriminating protective duties, but he called the at-

sentatves would adopt what was called the wing policy of discriminating protective duties, but he called the attention of Congress to the immense frauds which were practiced upon the Treasury, and, as a faithful President, he asked them to provide means by which to detect and punish such frauds, and to prevent them in future. That message laid upon the table nine months, and was not even referred, greatly to his regret. Now the President renewed his recommendation, and also reiterated his re-commendation for a discriminating protective policy, for specific instead of ad valorem duties; and though the House might not be willing to adopt the recommendation, it was given in good faith by Mr. Fillmore, who was about to retire, respected, he believed, by all honest men of the country of all parties. Some committee, standing or select, should take into consideration the recommendations contained in the message, and endeavor to take some ac-tion to prevent frauds upon the Treasury; at least to provide for the protection of American industry against foreign competition.

Mr. VENABLE expressed himself in favor of the pro-

position to repeal the duties on railroad iron, and declar-ed that he was a free-trade man, out and out, though he did not believe the country was at present prepared for

an abolition of duties.

The amendment of Mr. TAYLOR was then rejected-Ayes 46, noes 82. Mr. DUNCAN moved a substitute for the amendment of Mr. WASHBURN, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill to reduce the duties on certain articles and exempt the duties on others, and addressed the

committee in its favor. Mr. EWING said that he was opposed to the amendment, and to all similar ones, believing that they were im-practicable and calculated to defeat the object in view. he was in favor of repealing the duty upon railroad iron, being of the opinion that it could be sustained even upon the principle of protection.

The amendment of Mr. Duncan was then rejected.

Mr. Washburs, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duties on railroad iron

present time.

The amendment of Mr. MEADE was then rejected.

Mr. FICKLIN offered an amendment, and stated that
he desired the tariff of 1846 modified by reducing the taxes which it imposed upon the imports of the country.

Mr. HOUSTON opposed any interference with the tariff at this time, believing that at the ensuing Congress it would be necessary that an entire revision should be made.

The amendment of Mr. FICKLIN was then rejected, as

was also the substitute offered by Mr. WASHBURN. The question was next taken on the amendment of Mr. Clingman as amended on motion of Mr. Joxes, and it was rejected.

The original resolution, as offered by Mr. Houston, was

then agreed to.

Various other amendments were offered to the remain ing resolutions, and having all been disposed of—
The committee rose and reported their action to the

All the resolutions were then adopted, except one to which an amendment was pending; before disposing of which, the House adjourned

> WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1852. IN SENATE.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate laid before the body a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to a resolution of the 21st instant, giving the reaanswer to a resolution of the 21st instant, giving the reasons why he had delayed responding to the resolution of the 10th March last, requiring information in relation to the Commission appointed to run and mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[The Secretary states that in consequence of the Fifth Auditor not having furnished him the information called for by the resolution of the 3d March, 1852, he is not enabled to communicate it to the Senate, and that thus it would be perceived that he had responded as promptly REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. By Mr. BRADBURY: From the Committee on the Ju-

liciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of Louis Grover and other citizens of New Jersey, asking an amendment to the patent laws, on the ground that a bill had already been reported; which was agreed to.

By Mr. GEYER: From the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further considera-tion of the memorial of Leslie Combs, in relation to the payment of certain Texas bonds held by him; which was

Also, from the same committee, to be discharged from Also, from the same committee, to be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of members of the bar and citizens of California, in favor of increasing the salary of the Judge of the northern district of California, and from the memorials of Sarah L. Russel and H. G. Helfenstein; which was agreed to.

By Mr. FELCH: From the Committee on Public Lands,

House bill granting to the Sackett's Harbor and Ellisburg railroad company the right of way through the military reservation at Sacket's Harbor, New York, without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration. No objection being made, the bill was read a third time

very cogent reason.

Mr. RUSK expressed the hope that the motion of Mr. Gwin might prevail. He urged the vital importance, in a national point of view, of having an overland communication with the Pacific.

thought it was time for action; if the bill was to go to a committee, it would be reported, placed on the calendar, and there be buried. It was a measure important to the whole country, and more particularly so to his constitu-ents, and he should be recreant to his duty if he did not ents, and he should be recreant to his duty if he did not urge it. Let it be made the special order for the time specified. If not agreeable in its provisions, it could be amended, nay, it might be stricken out, all after the enacting clause, if they wished it; but he desired to have it the basis of early action on the measure.

Mr. HAMLIN contended that it would be treating the

committee with discourtesy not to send it; and he was of opinion that the object of the mover would be more effectually promoted by allowing the committee to investigate it.

Mr. CHASE said it was his sole object to have the bill

take the ordinary course. He pointed to the bills on the calendar in which a very deep interest was felt, to wit, the homestead bill, Mr. Benney land bill and others of far more pressing importance than the one under course

After some further remarks from Messrs. STOCKTON,

After some further remarks from Messrs. SPOCKTON, WELLER, UPHAM, BUTLER, and others—
Mr. GWIN moved that his bill lie on the table and be printed; which motion was agreed to.
Mr. GWIN said he could reach his object by moving to take up the bill for "the protection of the emigrant route and a telegraphic line, and for an overland mail between the Missouri river and the settlements in California and Oregon;" and that motion having been agreed to, that bill was made the special order for the 10th January next. COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

On motion by Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to change the mode of compensating members of Congress.

The bill provides two thousand dollars a year salary

for each member and delegate; one thousand to be paid at the commencement of each session, and one thousand at the close; the mileage the same as at present, but to be measured by a straight line. Ten dollars per day to be deducted for every day absent, unless from sickness of self, wife, or child; must testify on oath the number of days absent, and if he refuses no payment to be made. After Mr. UNDERWOOD explained the object he had in

view in introducing the bill— Mr. BADGER replied, and moved its indefinite post-

And after a few remarks from Mr. ADAMS— The question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided the affirmative, as follows

in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Borland, Charlton,
Clarke, Clemens. Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Geyer,
Gwin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, Maßgum, Miller, Rusk,
Shields, Soule, Spruance, Stockton, Upham, and Weller—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Brooke, Butler, Chase,
DeSaussure, Dixon, Fish, Hale, Hamlin, Mason, Norris,
Pratt, Seward, Sumner, Toucey, Underwood, Wade, and
Weller—10. Valker-19.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER stated that the question was upon the eighth resolution yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, proposing to refer so much of the President's message as relates to commerce and the improvement of harbors and rivers to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ROBINSON explained that the resolution, as offer-

Mr. ROBINSON explained that the resolution, as offered in committee by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Mesns. (Mr. Houston,) proposed to divide this subject, so as to refer the subject of rivers to the Committee on Roads and Canals, (which the rule required.) and the subject of harbors to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee of the Whole amended the resolution so as to refer both subjects to the Committee on Commerce, which was tantamount to instructions to that committee or bring in a river and bashor bill on the Committee. to bring in a river and harbor bill, and to overslaugh the Committee on Roads and Canals. He hoped this would not be permitted, and demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution as it now stood.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken, resulted : Yeas 85, nays 68.

So the resolution was agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. The SPEAKER then proceeded to call the committees or reports, when the following were made:

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Elections, re-

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Elections, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to pay John S. Littell, his per diem and mileage, as is usually allowed to members of Congress, from the commencement of the 31st Congress to the 11th day of September, 1850, inclusive, the contest for a seat between him and the Hon. John Robbins, jr. having been decided on that day.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was discovered to

on the table; which motion was disagreed to.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to by the following vote: Yeas 83, nays 74.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Elections, re-

ported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to pay HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, controlled in the contested election case from the 11th Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in the first session of the 32d Congress, the same daily pay and mileage paid to members of this House from the first day of said session until the second day of July following, inclusive, being the day upon which said contest was decided.

The resolution was agreed to: Yeas 100, nays 50. Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Elections, reported the following resolution: Resolved, That the Clerk of this House pay to John Talia-

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House pay to John Taliaferro, of Virginia, the same compensation per diem and mileage
that is allowed members of Congress, computing the per diem
from the commencement of the first assion of the 12th Congress till the 2d of December, 1811. Also, that he pay
the said Taliaferro a like compensation per diem and mileage
from the commencement of the first session of the 13th Congress to and including the 2d of August, 1813; and the like
compensation per diem and mileage, computing the per diem
from the commencement of the second session of the 13th
Congress to and including February 17, 1814.

A brief debate ensued as to the merits of the case. A brief debate ensued as to the merits of the case;

On motion of Mr. ASHE, the resolution was amended by the law in force when he was a contestant.

Mr. BOCOCK asked a division of the resolution, so that a separate vote could be taken upon each of its branches.

The resolution was accordingly so divided, and the question was first taken upon the first branch of the resolution, and it was agreed to: Yeas 97, nays 52.

The second branch of the resolution was then disagreed

o: Yeas 57, nays 74.
Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, moved to reconsider the vote just taken.

Pending which, the House adjourned.

DANIEL W. ADAMS, ADAMS & DIXON, ADAMS & DIXON,
Attorneys and Counsellers at Law,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,
Will practice in all the Courts held at Jackson, and in the
Circuit and Probate Courts of the adjoining counties.
june 26—6m

No objection being made, the bill was read a third time and passed.

Also, from the same committee, the bill to extend the provisions of the fourth section of an act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank-road companies and macadamized turnpikes through the public land of the mending that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

By Mr GWIN: A bill authorizing the construction of a railroad and branches; for establishing a certain postal communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and septial of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and septial communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and septial communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and septial communication between the shores of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and septial countries of the adjoining counties.

Circuit and Probate Courts of the adjoining counties.

June 26—6m

FOR SALE, 480 acres rich Cotton Land in Mississipjune 26—6m

FOR SALE, 480 acres rich Cotton Land in Mississipin the tombigbee river, only a few miles from the flourishing town of Aberdeen, which now contains about 5,000 inhibitants. Steamboats from Mobile pass regularly to Aberdeen, and the contemplated railroad from Jackson, the capital of the State, to Nashville will pass directly by or near this land. The country about Aberdeen is settled up largely by Uriginians, and the above property presents a flattering inducement to any one wishing to emigrate to the rich cotton lands on the Tombigbee. It will be sold or exchanged on reasonable terms for lands in Eastern Virginia, or in any of the Northern or Middle States, as the owner has left the Scates of the Pacific and Atlantic, within the United States; for the protection and Probate Courts of the Address, and the abo